

The Knowledge Bank at The Ohio State University
Ohio State Engineer

Title: Back Matter

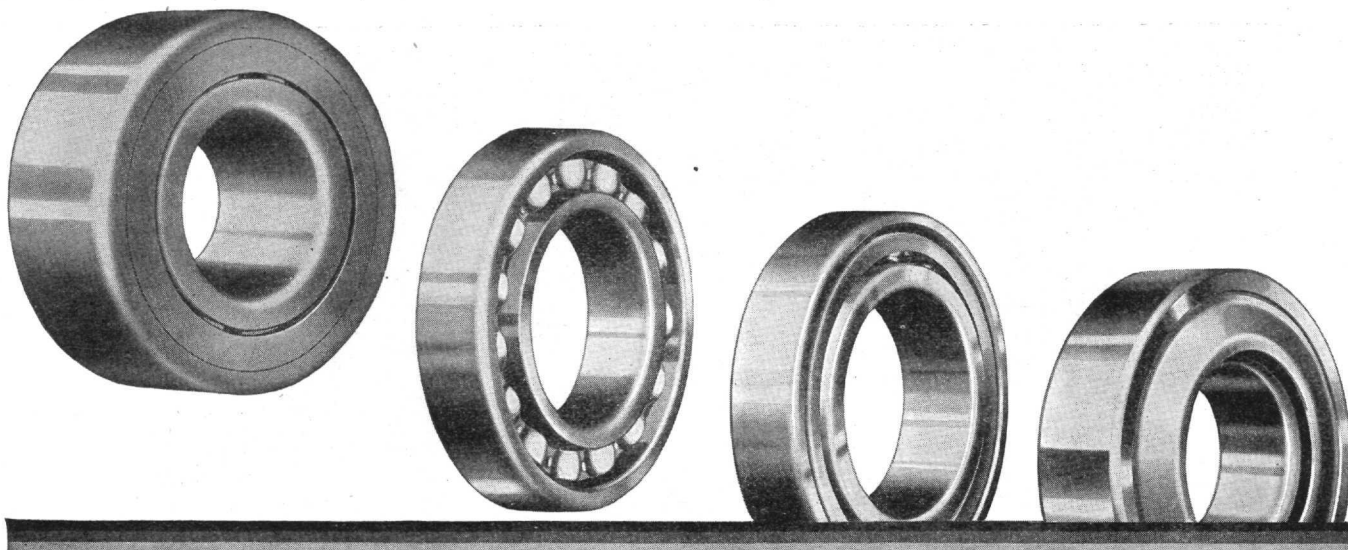
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THE "watch jewels" of industry are New Departure Ball Bearings . . . the most largely used anti-friction bearings for all purposes. 165,000 a day are produced in sizes and types for every service requirement.

Double Row, having two rows of balls and ball raceways with angular contact lines to withstand both radial and thrust loads, singly or in any combination.

Single Row, a radial load bearing having, under certain conditions, a definite amount of thrust capacity. Furnished in two styles: Deep groove non-loading groove type and deep groove maximum capacity type.

Radax, a bearing capable of taking radial and one-direction thrust loads in

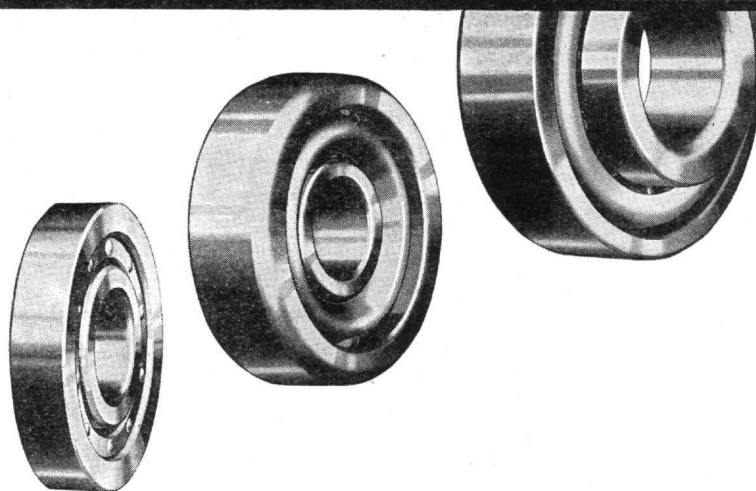
combination. Made in three separate styles, according to the amount of thrust capacity desired.

Magneto Type, a small angular contact bearing developed especially for noiseless operation at high speeds in small electrical devices.

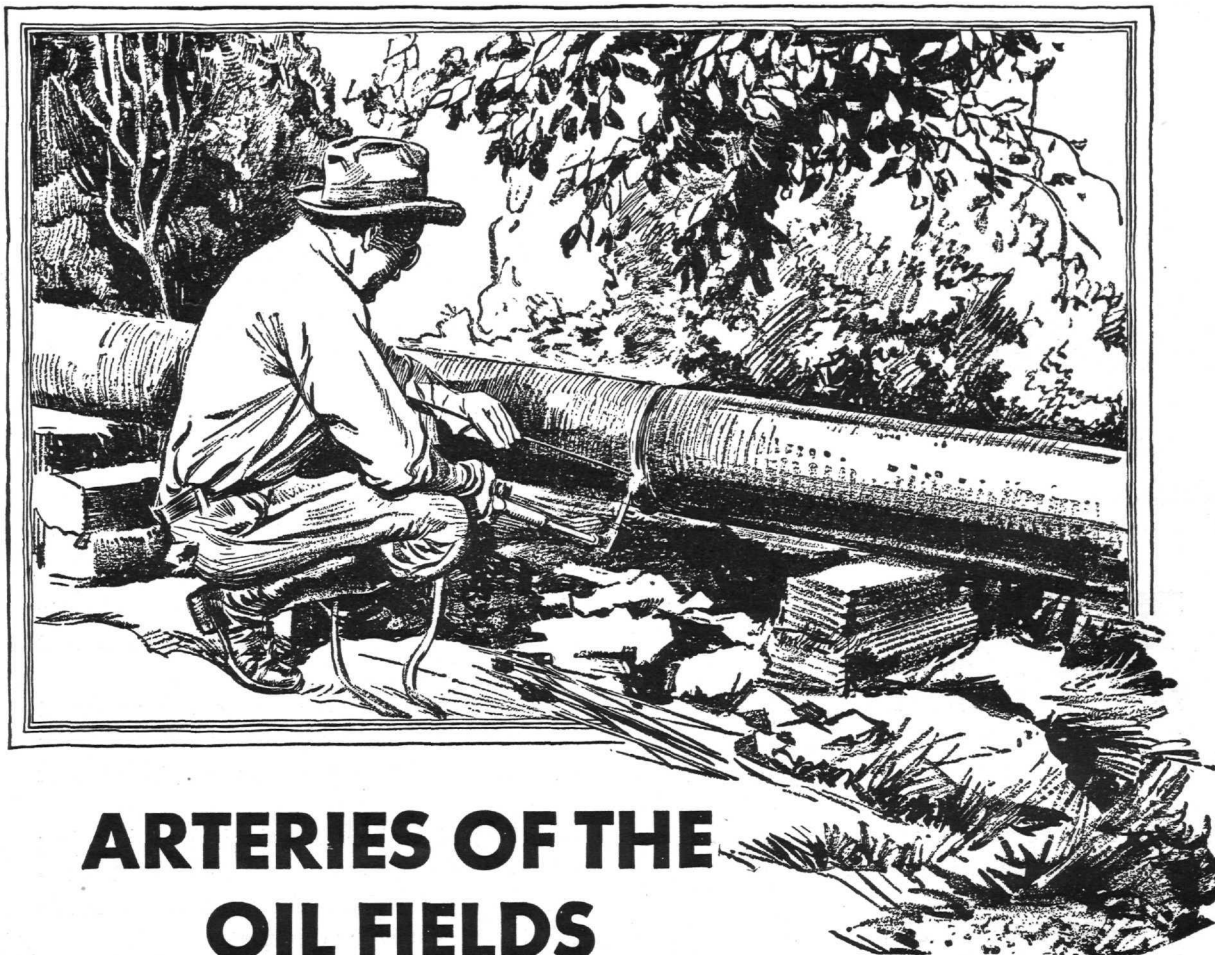
Oil Shield Type, a single row bearing with special pressed steel shield for the retention of lubricant in such inaccessible locations as clutch pilots, etc.

Application data and engineering consultation service upon request.

New Departure Manufacturing Company, General Offices and Main Works, Bristol, Connecticut. Engineering and Sales Offices at Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco.



NEW DEPARTURE BALL BEARINGS



ARTERIES OF THE OIL FIELDS

In 1928 over 5000 miles of trunk oil and natural gas pipe lines, eight inches and over in diameter, were laid with oxy-acetylene welded joints. These lines involved over a million oxwelded joints—tight, ductile, dependable—each joint as strong as the pipe wall itself. In addition, thousands of miles of welded pipe was used in the petroleum industry for smaller diameter gathering and distribution lines, station piping, and refinery equipment.

Oxy-acetylene welding has met the increasing demand for longer lines, higher working pressures, lower maintenance costs and greater operating efficiencies. As a result another of the country's great industries has standardized on this modern and better method for making metal joints.

From time to time the oxy-acetylene industry is in the market for technically trained men. It offers splendid opportunities for advancement.



H.E. ROCKEFELLER

*Development Engineer,
Engineering Dept.*

M. I. T. 1922

Business Manager "Technique"

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Sales Representative

University of Chicago 1921

Baseball 3 years, Captain

1920

Basketball 3 years

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One of a series of advertisements featuring College men serving this industry.

The Linde Air Products Company — The Prest-O-Lite Company, Inc. — Oxweld Acetylene Company — Union Carbide Sales Company — Manufacturers of supplies and equipment for oxy-acetylene welding and cutting—Units of

UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION

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New York, N. Y.

OCTOBER, 1929



INGERSOLL-RAND CO.
11 Broadway - New York City

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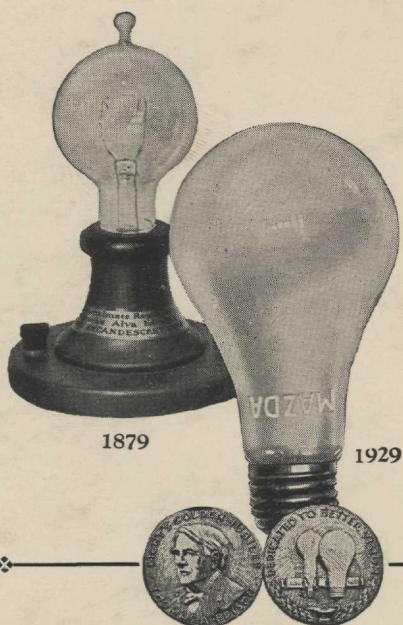


Autumn of '79

WHILE Yale and Princeton were battling to a tie at Hoboken, New Jersey, a small group of scientists, directed by Thomas A. Edison, was busy at Menlo Park, only a few miles away. On October 21, their work resulted in the first practical incandescent lamp.

Few realized what fifty years would mean to both electric lighting and football. The handful who watched Yale and Princeton then has grown to tens of thousands to-day. And the lamp that glowed for forty hours in Edison's little laboratory made possible to-day's billions of candle power of electric light. In honor of the pioneer achievement, and of lighting progress, the nation this year observes Light's Golden Jubilee.

Much of this progress in lighting has been the achievement of college-trained men employed by General Electric.



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